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## ON LINKS THAT MAKE GOLFING A SPORT HALEIWA

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# JAPAN'S GOVERNMENT SHAKEN IN PRESENT CRISIS; CRITICISM AT HOME IS BITTER

Japanese Press Outspoken in  
Demands for Changes—Yokohama Paper Analyzes the  
Causes of Strife

[Under the title "Japan's Disorganized System of Government," the Yokohama Specie Bank recently published the following remarkably outspoken criticism of Japan's present policy. It has been received here from the special correspondent of the Hawaii Heel. The article was written before Katsura assumed the premiership, but the article is none the less timely.]

It is genuinely disgusting to all patriotic Japanese to be compelled to witness how miserably organized is their country's government. We are supposed to be governed by a constitution, but where is the constitution when it is most painfully needed? There is a parliament, but where is the parliament that is powerful enough to give law to the people and to the army as well? We are said to have political parties, but where are the political parties when they are most badly needed to fight the people's cause? The Government is said to be a Constitutional Government over which rules the cabinet, consisting of nine ministers. But are they ruling? Are not the ministers acting more like domestic servants than anything else? All these questions bring painfully to mind that the Japanese government is as badly as poorly organized, or rather disorganized, as are the Turkish, Afghanisthan or Persian Governments.

Lately Marquis Saionji, the Premier, formed a scheme of administrative and financial reforms by which he intended to save some 10,000,000 yen in ordinary expenditures and some 20,000,000 yen from the extraordinary account. Then it became necessary that the Department of War should also make a cut. It is reported that the other departments have cut their expenses by 10 per cent to 15 per cent. The Department of Communication is said to have cut 7,000,000 yen, the Navy Department 8,000,000 yen, and the Department of Agriculture and Commerce 10,000,000 yen, and the other departments in proportion. But the War Department cut only 1,800,000 yen, while, if it made proportional cuts with other departments, it should have made a cut of at least 15,000,000 yen. The War Minister insisted that instead of making a reduction of expenditures in his department he wants to increase the army by two more divisions, and that he would make further reduction if the cabinet agreed to the proposed increase of two divisions, but not otherwise. Marquis Saionji would not yield to the demand of his War Minister, and then the War Minister, General Uehara, resigned. The Marquis could not find any one who would take the place of the resigned minister; therefore, he and his remaining ministers have all resigned. At the same time they (the ministers) have all left their official residences and returned to their private homes. When the resignation of the cabinet had been rendered to the Emperor, His Majesty did not accept the resignation but told Saionji to see to it that the Government is going until further notice. As Saionji did not recommend his successor after the resignation, the Elder Statesmen have assembled in the Imperial Palace and are consulting who should be made the successor of the Saionji Cabinet. It was rumored at first that Prince Katsura will be the successor, then Count Terauchi, the Governor-General of Korea, and again this morning it was the Marquis Matsukata, one of the Elder Statesmen, and aged 78 years. At this writing it is entirely unknown who would form the next cabinet. There are usual political intrigues and counter-intrigues, and suspicion of intrigues where there is no intrigue. The fight between the Choshu and Satsuma clans, the underhanded fight for supremacy among the Choshu clan itself between the partisans of Prince Yamagata and Prince Katsura, the fight between the Saionji Cabinet and the so-called bureaucracy, etc. If the present crisis were simply the struggle of these jarring elements of the Japanese politics there is nothing particularly attractive or sensational about it. It is a struggle of the ordinary political parties in the West, such as the war between the Republicans and the Democrats in America, or between the Liberals and Conservatives in England. But, alas! The present political crisis has brought out the innate weakness of the Japanese Government and the fundamental defects in its organization, which, unless remedied at once, will culminate in such a catastrophe as we witnessed in Persia this Spring.

**Resignation in Unusual Way.**  
I. In the first place, the war minister in resigning handed his resignation direct to the emperor instead of through the hand of the prime minister. This is a revolutionary proceeding for which there is no precedent in our constitutional history. This is particularly regrettable, as this action brings home direct to the emperor or the worry over the political affairs of the country, to prevent which is the first duty of the ministers. Further, the war minister was appointed by the emperor through the recommendation of the prime minister; therefore, he is in reason bound to resign through the prime minister. But he has ignored all this, the official as well as the political etiquette, and destroyed the political safeguard of the constitutional government. And I cannot help feeling very sorry for the lack of political sagacity on the part of the prime minister in tamely submitting to this affront, which is not to him individually but to his office and a blow at the dignity of the government and the

foundation of the constitution and law. He allowed the war minister to destroy the constitutional government. If he were a man of the caliber of Gladstone or Palmerston, whom of course he is not, he would not even dream of equating the people's voice with that of a man of such station. But if he were equal to the caliber and as serious and earnest as Gladstone or Palmerston, he would not be in his position of prime minister of the empire, he would have requested the emperor to resign the resignation to the war minister, with the rebuke that he is acting at variance with the constitution granted by his father, the late emperor, to the people as the bulwark and guarantee of their rights and interests. But he did not do anything of the kind, and he tamely submitted to a more unconstitutional method himself by throwing off his office, without even suggesting the successor. What an irresponsible act! This act represents him more like a domestic servant than a minister of a great nation. Even a servant would not be so irresponsible in ordinary cases as Marquis Saionji was in this cabinet crisis.

II. Then as the result of this irresponsible resignation by the prime minister, the duty of advising the emperor as to who should be the successor fell upon the shoulders of the Elder Statesmen. The constitutional consequence of this is lamentable in the extreme in that the Japanese government is now maintained not by a constituted authority or any one recognized as such by law but by a body of men who are quite unknown to the law, the Elder Statesmen. They are the men who have been most notorious in the building up of the empire as it is today, but they are not authorized by any law to find the successor of any cabinet that has seen fit to go out. The constitution says that the ministers shall assist the emperor in the carrying on of the government of the country and the execution of laws. But there is no such provision either in law or in constitution enjoining such duty upon the Elder Statesmen. The word assist necessarily means and includes the duty, inter alia, of suggesting to the emperor the succeeding cabinet, as the throwing off of power without recommending the successor will only embarrass the emperor instead of assisting him.

As to the Elder Statesmen.  
III. The Elder Statesmen, too, are not without responsibilities in bringing about this constitutional crisis, particularly Prince Yamagata. If they were real patriots, as they ought to be, or as they were supposed to be, they could have saved the country without bringing down upon it this deplorable condition of things. They are influential men, particularly in the army, and if they told the military party that the condition of the country would not allow their claims for a larger army to be put through, the army men would have certainly acquiesced, and the agitation for the army expansion which has brought about this crisis would have been easily suppressed. But instead of doing such a patriotic act Prince Yamagata has rather encouraged the military party to press their demand for a larger army and the other Elder Statesmen have been quiet onlookers, and have brought about the present crisis. The Elder Statesmen are known by another name signifying that they are the most meritorious men, but from this act of treachery and playing with the country's welfare, as a child with his toys, does not entitle them to this august name, but they may be justly charged as most unpatriotic men and genuine enemies of the country. They are playing with the army and the nation, and are setting them at each other's throat. They lack the seriousness with which the country must be governed. They are utterly wanting in the true appreciation of the greatness of the responsibility that rests upon a statesman.

**Criticism Is Bitter.**  
IV. Not only do they lack the essential quality of statesmen—the patriotism and the seriousness—but they have also swept away the constitutional barrier of distinction between the court and the government. Prince Katsura is the chief chamberlain of the country. They are playing with the army and the nation, and are setting them at each other's throat. They lack the seriousness with which the country must be governed. They are utterly wanting in the true appreciation of the greatness of the responsibility that rests upon a statesman.

V. Thus these Elder Statesmen are breaking down the constitutional form of government which is the greatest of the works of the late emperor and for which alone he is entitled to be called one of the greatest rulers of the world, and are throwing the country into a condition of despotic government and the court into the whirlpool of politics. But they are committing a far greater crime. They are degrading the imperial palace itself into a den of intrigues, thievery and a conference in the presence of the emperor was summoned to the statesmen had given advice to the emperor with the conclusions of their

long deliberation, of discussion, before the emperor, the advisability of pursuing one course or other according to the conclusion to which they arrived after great deliberation. But the majority and the minority have given their opinions. But as the present crisis, the Elder Statesmen are not giving the young emperor advice or advice of confidence before his eyes. A wide course should be given to the good of the country. They come together almost at any time to the Imperial palace and tamely accept of advising the emperor for they are consulting meeting place for a few patriotic, intriguing politicians who legally play with the nation's welfare and the army, and who, ignoring the fundamental work of the late emperor's real greatness, try to abolish the constitution, which he has granted to the people to enable them to enjoy the fruits of their labor and freedom forever with the posterity unto the end of the world. The nation should drive them away from the Imperial palace with strict and harsh command never again to despoil the sacredness of the Imperial palace with their unclean presence.

**People and Nation's Purse.**  
VI. Another great issue raised by this present constitutional crisis is the right of the people to control the purse of the nation. The contention of the military party is that the army should control the purse of the nation so far as the appropriation of the army is concerned and that the army has the right to determine whether there is room for retrenchment or not, and that if there is, whether they should economize or not, and that they alone have the right to dispose of the money saved by the retrenchment and neither the government nor the people has any right to interfere with it. This doctrine is incompatible with the right of the people to control their own money, and to determine how their money should be used. This pretension of the military party, if conceded, will result in setting up an imperium or imperio, a government within the Japanese empire which is independent of the Japanese government. How would it be possible for the man to maintain peace and order with such an anomalous situation within the government itself? The people should stand as one in protesting the greatest of the late emperor's great works, the constitution, and drive out of the country the enemy of the people who thus tries to set up a government within a government, and protect their own right to control the disposition of their own money.

VII. The most extraordinary thing about the situation in Japan at this constitutional crisis is the apathy of the political parties. The people are always too busy for politics but the politicians must be alert at all times to defend the constitution and sound the bell of alarm for the people to rise to defend their rights and interests. But they are as silent as the sphinx and as inactive as if they were the dead corpse. Only the papers are sounding the feeble, ineffective alarm. I wonder very much where are the Progressives and Constitutionalists. I do not believe there is in the world any other country where the politicians are so idle, sluggish, dull, stupid and foolish as the politicians belonging to the so-called political parties of Japan. Where is Marquis Saionji? He is lying idle at his villa in Oiso. Where is Iwano, Matsuda and other great men of the Constitutional party? Where are the leaders of the Progressives—Oishi, Inukai and Kono, who are accustomed to make lots of noise in trivial matters? They say nothing and do nothing. Their existence in this political crisis is wholly hidden from the view of the nation, and their places are taken by the old, feudal-headed Elder Statesmen whose character and training make them utterly unfit for carrying on the modern constitutional government, however great the works may be which they did in the 70s and 80s of the last century. But, thank God, the nation has found their defenders in the chambers of commerce. These merchants who are indifferent to the recurring political contentions, the elections and the ordinary struggle for political supremacy of these political bodies, have risen to the height of splendid statesmanship, and taking the place of the decrepit politicians, have openly inaugurated the movement against the fight for the people, for the reduction of taxation and reforms in the administrative system of the government. Aetings have been called by almost all the chambers of commerce and strong resolutions were passed endorsing the policy of the Saionji Government, which had for its object the reduction of taxation and administrative reforms, and denounced in no uncertain terms the demand of the military party for an increased army. The man who inaugurated this movement is Mr. Iwano Nakano, President of the Tokyo chamber of commerce. He deserves well by the people when this fight is concluded and the people's demand for lighter burden and better service in government shall one day be realized. And whether these high objects are realized or not he should be remembered forever by the nation as one of the staunchest defenders of the people and the cause of the constitutional government.

VIII. Whoever may form the coming cabinet there must be fundamental changes in the laws of the country and the administrative system of the country, were to enjoy the constitution, the greatest work of the late emperor, who is so dear to the hearts of the people, to be secured, and prevent the country from descending to the abyss of Persia. Atomism and other "little" political contentions. These contentions are too small. The matters of a surface and the satisfaction of law requiring the abolition of war and navy, to the generals in the respective services. Any Saionji was compelled to resign in spite of the fact that a solution of the question confronting the nation in principle, a last was in conformity with the nation's needs and desires. The only reason which drove him to resignation was that he had no way of utilizing the power of the people to offset the powers of the military party. If he could appeal constitutionally to the people, he would have done so, and in this appeal to the people in his light against the absurd demand of the military party he would have been most heartily supported by the people at the polls with an overwhelming majority, but alas! The surface is so restricted that there are only some 1,500,000 men out of a population of nearly 60,000,000. And these 1,500,000 men are most timid people, as they are all the high propertied people, very susceptible to the influence of the government or of the Elder Statesmen.

Before the present cabinet crisis the question before the nation was how to make retrenchment in the cost of national administration, but a far greater question has been presented before the people after the crisis, and that is whether the people should allow the few coteries of Yamagata and Katsura control their, the people's, money or the people should themselves control their own money and decide how their money should be used and how much for what purpose, etc. Shall the people rule or shall Yamagata be allowed to steal the power of the people? This is the question before the people now. How will it be solved?

## TIP FROM WILSON: DON'T WRITE FOR JOB

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 21. — Gov. Wilson dropped a gentle hint to office-seekers tonight after his strenuous day in the state house, where he found a ton of letters awaiting him. He was questioned as to what procedure he will adopt in filling postmasterships. After reflection he said: "I have a general principle that those who apply are the least likely to be appointed."

"Then," suggested an interviewer, "there are many who already disqualified themselves."

"There are," replied the president-elect. "Today I received a letter from a man who asked me to tell him the best way of applying for a position."

"What position did he have in mind?" someone asked.

"I do not remember. He probably wanted to be sealer of weights or something of that kind."

Here the interview was interrupted by Sam Gordon, the old negro messenger who has served every governor of New Jersey for forty years, whispered something in the president-elect's ear.

"What?" said the governor to Sam. "Is it a real razorback? That's fine. What did you do with it, Sam?"

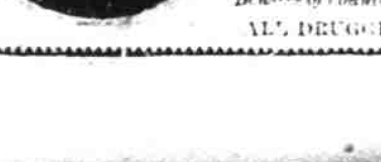
Sam informed Mr. Wilson that a ham weighing thirteen pounds had been received from an admirer out in Missouri.

Gerald—It's too bad that, when a man wants to get married, he can not perform the ceremony himself.

Geraldine—What for?

Gerald—So he can save the middle-man's profits.

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"WHY  
COUGH?"**



Q. What is good for my cough?  
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.  
Q. How long has it been used?  
A. Seventy years.  
Q. Do doctors endorse it?  
A. If not, we would not make it.  
Q. Do you publish the formula?  
A. Yes. On every bottle.  
Q. Any alcohol in it?  
A. Not a single drop.  
Q. How may I learn more of this?  
A. Ask your doctor. I know.  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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**Save the Babies.**


INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen! We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphia. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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**Physicians Recommend Castoria.**  
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"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. And it is in use everywhere." J. S. ALEXANDER, M.D., Omaha, Neb.  
"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble." C. A. WILSON, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.  
"Your Castoria is a splendid remedy for children, known the world over. I use it in my practice and have no hesitation in recommending it for the complaints of infants and children." J. A. BOANER, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.

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